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Research Aid

People's Republic of China: International Trade Handbook

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Foreword

This handbook on the international trade of the People's Republic of China is prepared annually as a research aid. It contains the following information: a short text assessing Chinese trade during 1974 and giving a preliminary estimate of the likely level of trade during 1975; and an appendix, comprising Tables 1 through 9, which cover trade trends, trading partners, and commodity composition.

The statistical data for this handbook are based on the official statistics of China's trading partners, where available. Statistics for Chinese trade with the non-Communist developed countries are essentially complete, but statistics for its trade with the less developed countries are fragmentary. Statistics on China's trade with the USSR and most East European countries are available. Statistics are not available for other Communist countries, and estimates for these countries are based on trade agreements and other trade indicators. Non-Communist trade statistics have been adjusted to place Chinese exports on an f.o.b. basis and Chinese imports on a c.i.f. basis.* In addition, adjustments have been made for double counting, such as Chinese re-exports through Hong Kong. Because of rounding, components in the statistical tables may not add to the totals shown.

The grouping of non-Communist countries is as follows: (1) *developed countries*, including Australia, Japan, and New Zealand in East Asia and the Pacific; all countries in Western Europe, except Spain, Portugal, Greece, and Malta; Canada and the United States in North America; and South Africa; (2) *less developed countries*, including all other East Asian and Pacific countries; all Near East and South Asian countries; all countries in Latin America except Cuba; all countries in Africa except South Africa; and Spain, Portugal, Greece, and Malta; and (3) *Hong Kong and Macao*.

* The value of imports is the value of goods delivered to Chinese docks, including insurance and freight charges. The value of exports is the value of goods loaded on board ship in Chinese ports.

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA: INTERNATIONAL TRADE HANDBOOK

Patterns of Trade in 1974

1. China's trade boom fell victim to world inflation and recession in 1974. Total trade increased by about 39%, to \$14.0 billion, well below the 70% increase in 1973. Most of the increase in 1974 was attributable to higher prices; growth in real terms was perhaps 10%. The tabulation shows the trend of Chinese trade, which has more than tripled in dollar value since 1970. In real terms, China's trade in 1974 probably was roughly 75% higher than the level of 1970.

| | Million US \$ | Percent Increase |
|------|------------------|---------------------|
| 1970 | 4,290 | 11 |
| 1971 | 4,720 | 10 |
| 1972 | 5,920 | 25 |
| 1973 | 10,090 | 70 |
| 1974 | 14,005 | 39 |

2. Worldwide inflation pushed up China's import bill while the economic slowdown in the West cut demand for Chinese exports, resulting in the largest trade deficit in China's history – about \$1.4 billion with the non-Communist world and, despite a surplus with the Communist world, about \$1 billion overall (see Figure 1).

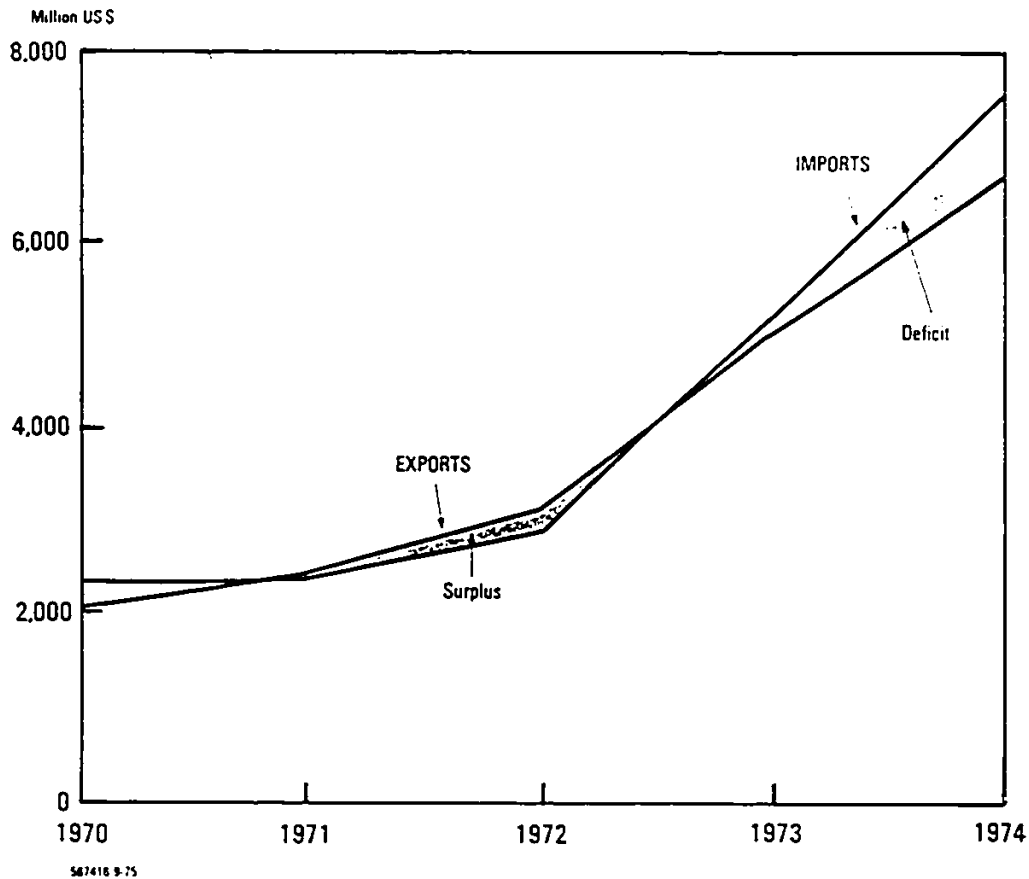
3. Led by a 66% increase in trade with Japan, the share of the non-Communist countries in China's total trade increased to 84%. The United States and Hong Kong remained China's second and third largest trading partners, after Japan, as the following tabulation of major trading partners shows:

| | Total Trade, 1974 (Million US \$) | 1974 Rank | 1973 Rank |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Japan | 3,327 | 1 | 1 |
| United States | 1,064 | 2 | 2 |
| Hong Kong | 895 | 3 | 3 |
| West Germany | 652 | 4 | 5 |
| Malaysia/Singapore | 595 | 5 | 4 |
| Canada | 575 | 6 | 6 |
| Australia | 478 | 7 | 10 |
| France | 349 | 8 | 11 |
| United Kingdom | 328 | 9 | 7 |
| USSR | 282 | 10 | 8 |

China's \$2.9 billion trade deficit with the developed countries was only partly offset by the surplus with the less developed countries and Hong Kong (see Figure 2).

CHINA: Trends in Foreign Trade

Figure 1



4. Although a substantial trade deficit was expected, Peking probably did not anticipate the deterioration that took place in its balance of trade with the non-Communist countries in 1974. The crunch came in the second half of 1974 as the bulk of repayments for the year on short-term credits for grain fell due and the growing world recession cut demand for Chinese exports. China began taking measures to reduce its foreign exchange outlays such as canceling contracts and postponing deliveries of agricultural products.

Agricultural Imports - Record Cost

5. Despite cancellations and postponements on several contracts for agricultural products, the value of China's agricultural imports in 1974 increased by about one-half over 1973 to \$2.1 billion, largely because of higher world prices. The following tabulation shows the value of the major agricultural imports for 1972-75:

| | Million US \$ | | | |
|----------------|---------------|-------|-------|-------------------|
| | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 ¹ |
| Total | 845 | 1,340 | 2,055 | 1,265 |
| Wheat and corn | 345 | 840 | 1,170 | 615 |
| Cotton | 195 | 335 | 390 | 200 |
| Sugar | 110 | 115 | 340 | 450 |
| Soybeans | 195 | 50 | 155 | ... |

1. Projected.

6. Peking had contracted for almost 10 million metric tons of grain for 1974; contract cancellations and shipping delays reduced actual deliveries to only 7.0 million tons, down from 7.7 million tons in 1973. Higher prices and freight costs, however, pushed the value up to \$1.2 billion. With the fall in demand for Chinese textiles, China canceled contracts calling for delivery of US cotton in the second half of 1974 and by yearend had even begun to export some cotton. Skyrocketing world prices were the major factor in the tripling of the value of China's sugar imports in 1974.

7. Decreased volume and lower world prices will likely reduce China's agricultural import bill in 1975 to below the 1973 level. Grain purchases for 1975 delivery total only 4.0 million tons. Cotton purchases also are down sharply, and soybean imports have been phased out. Only sugar imports are expected to increase.

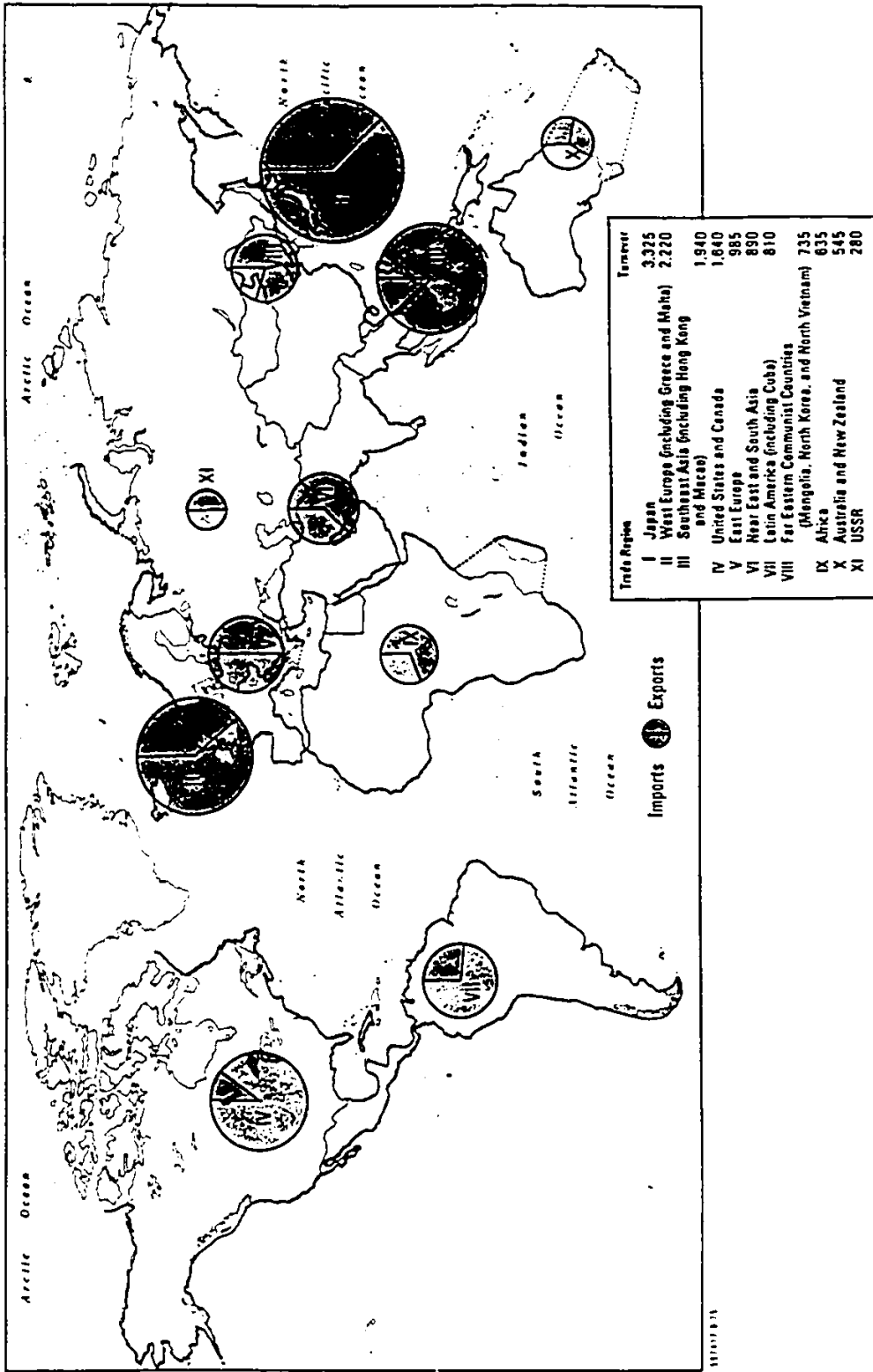
Great Leap in Machinery and Equipment Imports

8. China's imports of machinery and equipment jumped from \$860 million in 1973 to \$1.6 billion in 1974, accounting for about 22% of total Chinese imports (see Figure 3). Deliveries on the \$1.3 billion in whole plant contracts signed in 1973 got under way during the year and totaled more than \$200 million. Even more important were shipments under the \$1.8 billion in 1972-73 contracts for aircraft, trucks, ships, dredgers, mining and oil drilling equipment, construction machinery, and other machinery and equipment. Machinery imports from the non-Communist countries were up about two and one-half times the 1973 level to \$1.2 billion.

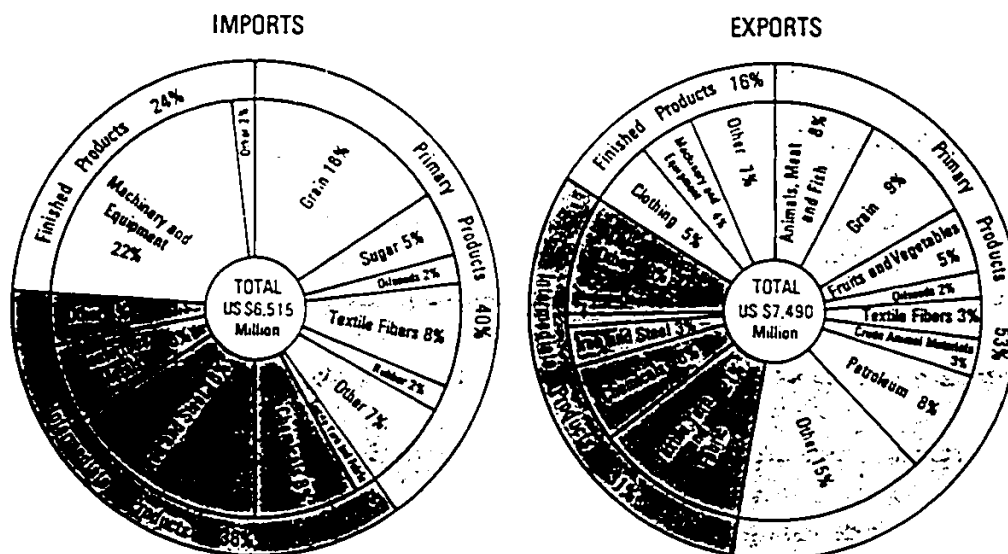
9. Peking signed contracts for about \$800 million worth of whole plants in 1974. Rapid inflation and tight world credit, plus China's need for a breathing spell to absorb the large amount of technology already purchased, were the major reasons for the slowdown in purchases. Contracts worth \$550 million were for

Figure 2

China: Geographic Distribution of Trade, 1974



CHINA: Commodity Composition of Trade, 1974



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the Wu-han steel rolling complex, with the balance of the purchases going for additional synthetic fiber, fertilizer, and electric power plants. New orders for machinery items and transport equipment in 1974 were off much more sharply than whole plant purchases.

10. In 1975, China's machinery and equipment imports will exceed last year's level. Much equipment is in the pipeline under contracts signed in the past few years. Equipment for the whole plants purchased in 1974 will be added to continuing shipments under 1973 contracts, and aircraft will be delivered in greater numbers. Such machinery as oil drilling and mining equipment will also be given priority, with less essential purchases being deferred to reduce import costs. New contracts for whole plants will decline further to save on downpayment outlays.

Export Drive Stalls

11. Peking's drive to boost export earnings ran afoul of the worldwide economic slowdown in 1974. Exports of textiles fell \$250 million from 1973 to 1974. Hardest hit were exports of textile fibers to the developed countries, particularly silk to Japan, yarn and fabric to Hong Kong, and clothing to the less developed countries. Rice exports benefited from high world prices, but the volume was down from the record 1.9 million tons in 1973. While exports from China

rose by about \$1.6 billion in 1974, almost 30% of the increase came from larger deliveries of petroleum at substantially higher prices. Sales of crude oil and petroleum products to non-Communist countries amounted to 4.4 million tons, worth \$450 million. Late in the year, even petroleum exports met with problems when Japanese buyers, pleading full storage tanks, refused to take delivery of 900,000 tons of crude oil under a 1974 contract.

Outlook for 1975

12. Continuing recession in the non-Communist world, lower prices for some major export and import items, and Peking's desire to redress its trade deficit suggest that the value of China's trade in 1975 will range from \$14 to \$15 billion. The trade deficit is likely to be reduced, perhaps to about \$500 million, and the hard currency balance of payments is likely to be improved.

Partial Trade Returns

13. Trade data for several months of 1975 with 17 of China's non-Communist trading partners show an increase of only 4% over the same period in 1974, with imports and exports growing at the same rate. The following tabulation compares China's trade returns for early 1975 with the same period in 1974:

| | | Million US \$ | | |
|--------------------|---------|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| | Period | 1974 | 1975 | Percent Change |
| Total | | 3,831 | 3,974 | 4 |
| United States | Jan-Jul | 668 | 256 | -62 |
| Japan | Jan-Jun | 1,381 | 1,796 | 30 |
| West Germany | Jan-Jun | 259 | 345 | 33 |
| United Kingdom | Jan-Jun | 155 | 160 | 3 |
| Denmark | Jan-May | 19 | 21 | 11 |
| France | Jan-May | 105 | 172 | 64 |
| Italy | Jan-May | 90 | 86 | -4 |
| Norway | Jan-May | 33 | 42 | 27 |
| Sweden | Jan-May | 36 | 42 | 17 |
| Switzerland | Jan-May | 35 | 46 | 31 |
| Belgium/Luxembourg | Jan-May | 38 | 27 | -29 |
| Finland | Jan-May | 10 | 13 | 30 |
| Canada | Jan-May | 189 | 177 | -6 |
| Hong Kong | Jan-May | 497 | 506 | 2 |
| Australia | Jan-Apr | 175 | 184 | 5 |
| Singapore | Jan-Apr | 120 | 90 | -25 |
| Turkey | Jan-Apr | 21 | 11 | -48 |

These countries accounted for about 60% of total Chinese trade in 1974. Trade with the rest of China's trading partners is expected to show similar rates of growth.

Export Stagnation

14. Slow recovery of the world economy is holding down the growth of Chinese exports.

- Lower demand and import restrictions in some countries have cut sales of China's traditional exports, particularly silk fiber, textiles, and clothing.
- Soft world demand for rice will reduce earnings from this major export.
- A jump in petroleum exports to \$800 million may only offset the decline in other exports.

Sales at the Canton Fair, a major indicator of China's exports, point to lagging exports this year. Contracts for Chinese exports at the 1975 spring fair roughly matched the depressed level (\$700 million) of the fair last fall. The Chinese were eager to sell, cut prices on many items, and made additional efforts to meet buyers' demands for packaging and labeling. Peking has also begun to stage mini-fairs for goods such as carpets and basketware to boost sales in these specialized markets.

Trimming the Import Bill

15. In the past, China has reacted to large trade deficits by cutting back imports the following year to bring trade back into balance. Use of credits will permit another trade deficit this year, but the size of the deficit will be reduced to ease the tight foreign exchange situation that cropped up late last year. Peking has taken steps to trim some imports in 1975 and will tailor its purchases during the year to match the fortunes of exports.

- Imports of agricultural products in 1975 will be cut by \$800 million from last year's level.
- Purchases of less essential machinery and equipment are being deferred.
- China will benefit from lower world prices for steel, nonferrous metals, and fertilizer while maintaining or increasing the volume of imports.

Balance of Payments Recovery

16. Statements by the Chinese over the past year indicate that the overall payments balance with the non-Communist world, rather than simply the trade balance, has become the area of primary concern. Despite the large trade deficit in 1974, China's balance of payments is not in crisis. Reserves are adequate, and China's credit rating is excellent. Credits for grain, whole plant equipment, and Japanese steel and fertilizer will finance much of the reduced trade deficit in 1975, while remittances from overseas Chinese will continue to provide an important offset.

Major Trading Partners in 1975

17. Japan remains, far and away, China's leading trade partner. Sino-Japanese trade is expected to reach \$3.5 to \$4 billion this year with a Chinese deficit of almost \$1 billion. Deliveries of machinery and equipment under 1973 and 1974 whole plant contracts will be the major factor in boosting Chinese imports. Imports of steel will be down in both volume and value. Sharply reduced second-half prices will lower the cost of fertilizer imports despite an increase in volume. Delivery of 8 million tons of oil, worth almost \$700 million, will account for all of the growth in China's exports to Japan this year.

18. The United States will lose its position as China's number two trading partner. Sharp cutbacks in purchases of US agricultural products will reduce Chinese imports to about \$250 million. Machinery and equipment consisting largely of equipment for the Kellogg ammonia plants, oil exploration equipment, and construction and mining machinery will be the major component. The resumption of purchases of US steel scrap will be an important item in the second half of the year. Chinese exports will rise to about \$150 million and China's trade deficit will be sharply reduced. Major Chinese export items will be nonferrous metals, textiles, chemicals, and foodstuffs.

19. In 1975, Western Europe will remain a major supplier of machinery and equipment, metals, and other high-technology items. Trade with Canada, Australia, and Argentina may decline as China reduces its grain imports this year. China's trade surplus with the less developed countries will grow if exports at least maintain last year's level and lower commodity prices reduce import costs. Trade with the Communist countries will be about the same level as 1974.

APPENDIX STATISTICAL TABLES

Table 1

China: Balance of Trade¹

Million US \$

| Year | Total Trade | | | | Communist Countries | | | | Non-Communist Countries | | | |
|-----------|-------------|---------|---------|---------|---------------------|---------|---------|---------|-------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| | Total | Exports | Imports | Balance | Total | Exports | Imports | Balance | Total | Exports | Imports | Balance |
| 1950..... | 1,210 | 620 | 590 | 30 | 350 | 210 | 140 | 70 | 860 | 410 | 450 | - 40 |
| 1951..... | 1,900 | 780 | 1,120 | - 340 | 975 | 465 | 515 | - 50 | 920 | 315 | 605 | - 290 |
| 1952..... | 1,890 | 875 | 1,015 | - 140 | 1,315 | 605 | 710 | - 105 | 575 | 270 | 305 | - 35 |
| 1953..... | 2,295 | 1,040 | 1,255 | - 215 | 1,555 | 670 | 885 | - 215 | 740 | 370 | 370 | .... |
| 1954..... | 2,350 | 1,060 | 1,290 | - 230 | 1,735 | 765 | 970 | - 205 | 615 | 295 | 320 | - 25 |
| 1955..... | 3,035 | 1,375 | 1,660 | - 285 | 2,250 | 950 | 1,300 | - 350 | 785 | 425 | 360 | 65 |
| 1956..... | 3,120 | 1,635 | 1,485 | 150 | 2,055 | 1,045 | 1,010 | 35 | 1,065 | 590 | 475 | 115 |
| 1957..... | 3,055 | 1,615 | 1,440 | 175 | 1,965 | 1,085 | 880 | 205 | 1,090 | 530 | 560 | - 30 |
| 1958..... | 3,765 | 1,940 | 1,825 | 115 | 2,380 | 1,280 | 1,100 | 180 | 1,385 | 660 | 725 | - 65 |
| 1959..... | 4,290 | 2,230 | 2,060 | 170 | 2,980 | 1,615 | 1,365 | 250 | 1,310 | 615 | 695 | - 80 |
| 1960..... | 3,990 | 1,960 | 2,030 | - 70 | 2,620 | 1,335 | 1,285 | 50 | 1,370 | 625 | 745 | - 120 |
| 1961..... | 3,015 | 1,525 | 1,490 | 35 | 1,685 | 965 | 715 | 250 | 1,335 | 560 | 775 | - 215 |
| 1962..... | 2,670 | 1,520 | 1,150 | 370 | 1,410 | 915 | 490 | 425 | 1,265 | 605 | 660 | - 55 |
| 1963..... | 2,775 | 1,575 | 1,200 | 375 | 1,250 | 820 | 430 | 390 | 1,525 | 755 | 770 | - 15 |
| 1964..... | 3,220 | 1,750 | 1,470 | 280 | 1,100 | 710 | 390 | 320 | 2,120 | 1,040 | 1,080 | - 40 |
| 1965..... | 3,800 | 2,035 | 1,845 | 190 | 1,165 | 650 | 515 | 135 | 2,715 | 1,385 | 1,330 | 55 |
| 1966..... | 4,245 | 2,210 | 2,035 | 175 | 1,090 | 585 | 505 | 80 | 3,155 | 1,625 | 1,530 | 95 |
| 1967..... | 3,895 | 1,945 | 1,950 | - 5 | 830 | 485 | 345 | 140 | 3,065 | 1,460 | 1,605 | - 145 |
| 1968..... | 3,765 | 1,945 | 1,820 | 125 | 840 | 500 | 340 | 160 | 2,925 | 1,445 | 1,480 | - 35 |
| 1969..... | 3,860 | 2,030 | 1,830 | 200 | 785 | 490 | 295 | 195 | 3,075 | 1,540 | 1,535 | 5 |
| 1970..... | 4,290 | 2,050 | 2,240 | - 190 | 860 | 480 | 380 | 100 | 3,430 | 1,570 | 1,860 | - 290 |
| 1971..... | 4,720 | 2,415 | 2,305 | 110 | 1,085 | 585 | 500 | 85 | 3,635 | 1,830 | 1,805 | 25 |
| 1972..... | 5,920 | 3,085 | 2,835 | 250 | 1,275 | 740 | 535 | 205 | 4,645 | 2,345 | 2,300 | 45 |
| 1973..... | 10,090 | 4,960 | 5,130 | - 170 | 1,710 | 1,000 | 710 | 290 | 8,380 | 3,960 | 4,420 | - 460 |
| 1974..... | 14,005 | 6,515 | 7,490 | - 975 | 2,300 | 1,345 | 955 | 390 | 11,705 | 5,170 | 6,535 | - 1,365 |

¹ Data are rounded to the nearest \$5 million.

Table 2

China: Trade by Area and Country¹

Million US \$

| Area and Country | 1972 | | | | 1973 | | | | 1974 | | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------|---------|---------|---------|----------|---------|---------|---------|----------|---------|---------|---------|
| | Turnover | Exports | Imports | Balance | Turnover | Exports | Imports | Balance | Turnover | Exports | Imports | Balance |
| Total, all countries | 5,920 | 3,085 | 2,835 | 250 | 10,090 | 4,960 | 5,130 | -170 | 14,005 | 6,515 | 7,490 | -975 |
| Non-Communist countries | 4,615 | 2,315 | 2,300 | 15 | 8,380 | 3,960 | 4,420 | -460 | 11,705 | 5,170 | 6,535 | -1,365 |
| Developed countries | 2,740 | 1,070 | 1,670 | -600 | 5,270 | 1,805 | 3,465 | -1,660 | 7,690 | 2,400 | 5,290 | -2,890 |
| East Asia and Pacific | 1,220 | 530 | 690 | -160 | 2,290 | 1,025 | 1,265 | -240 | 3,870 | 1,395 | 2,475 | -1,080 |
| Of which: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | 104 | 55 | 10 | 6 | 247 | 86 | 161 | -75 | 478 | 121 | 357 | -236 |
| Japan | 1,108 | 168 | 610 | -172 | 2,007 | 918 | 1,089 | -171 | 3,327 | 1,241 | 2,086 | -885 |
| Western Europe | 1,065 | 460 | 605 | -145 | 1,695 | 665 | 1,030 | -365 | 2,180 | 825 | 1,355 | -530 |
| Of which: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| France | 158 | 91 | 67 | 24 | 231 | 128 | 103 | 128 | 310 | 160 | 150 | -20 |
| Italy | 161 | 73 | 88 | -15 | 198 | 111 | 87 | 24 | 223 | 102 | 121 | -19 |
| Netherlands | 51 | 39 | 12 | 27 | 94 | 57 | 37 | 20 | 156 | 84 | 72 | 12 |
| Sweden | 66 | 18 | 48 | -30 | 83 | 25 | 58 | -33 | 103 | 34 | 69 | -35 |
| Switzerland | 39 | 17 | 22 | -5 | 73 | 48 | 25 | -23 | 94 | 31 | 63 | -32 |
| United Kingdom | 167 | 77 | 90 | -13 | 340 | 102 | 238 | -136 | 328 | 136 | 192 | -56 |
| West Germany | 282 | 92 | 190 | -98 | 486 | 130 | 356 | -226 | 652 | 108 | 484 | -316 |
| North America | 455 | 80 | 375 | -295 | 1,285 | 115 | 1,170 | -1,055 | 1,640 | 180 | 1,460 | -1,280 |
| Of which: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada | 345 | 40 | 296 | -247 | 409 | 53 | 356 | -303 | 575 | 62 | 513 | -451 |
| United States | 111 | 32 | 79 | -47 | 876 | 64 | 812 | -748 | 1,064 | 115 | 949 | -834 |
| Less Developed countries | 1,365 | 740 | 625 | 115 | 2,280 | 1,335 | 945 | -390 | 3,085 | 1,860 | 1,225 | 635 |
| Southeast Asia | 420 | 330 | 90 | 240 | 835 | 665 | 170 | 495 | 1,010 | 805 | 205 | 600 |
| Of which: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indonesia ²³ | 75 | 70 | 5 | 65 | 115 | 110 | 5 | 105 | 155 | 150 | 5 | 145 |
| Malaysia and Singapore ²⁴ | 235 | 100 | 45 | 145 | 495 | 355 | 140 | 215 | 595 | 450 | 145 | 305 |
| Near East and South Asia | 350 | 180 | 170 | 10 | 605 | 300 | 305 | -5 | 890 | 530 | 360 | 170 |
| Of which: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Egypt | 71 | 26 | 45 | -19 | 43 | 22 | 21 | 1 | 61 | 12 | 49 | -37 |
| Pakistan | 35 | 20 | 15 | 5 | 60 | 46 | 14 | 32 | 84 | 52 | 12 | 10 |
| Sri Lanka (Ceylon) | 41 | 14 | 27 | -13 | 70 | 31 | 39 | -8 | 124 | 74 | 50 | 24 |
| Latin America | 230 | 20 | 210 | -190 | 325 | 55 | 270 | -215 | 510 | 60 | 450 | -390 |
| Of which: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Argentina | 3 | Negl. | 3 | -3 | 18 | Negl. | 18 | -18 | 105 | Negl. | 105 | -105 |
| Brazil | 78 | 1 | 77 | -76 | 74 | 2 | 72 | 1 | 161 | 1 | 160 | -159 |
| Chile | 82 | 3 | 79 | -76 | 121 | 16 | 105 | -89 | 99 | 14 | 85 | 74 |
| Peru | 17 | Negl. | 17 | -17 | 43 | 1 | 42 | -11 | 77 | Negl. | 77 | -77 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------|-----|-------|-----|-------|-------|-----|------|-------|-------|-----|------|
| Africa | 350 | 195 | 155 | 40 | 485 | 203 | 100 | 105 | 635 | 440 | 195 | 245 |
| Of which: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nigeria | 30 | 25 | 5 | 20 | 41 | 33 | 8 | 25 | 50 | 40 | 10 | 30 |
| Sudan | 70 | 21 | 46 | -22 | 93 | 27 | 66 | -39 | 99 | 49 | 50 | -1 |
| Tanzania | 80 | 85 | 21 | 44 | 106 | 91 | 15 | 76 | 94 | 80 | 14 | 66 |
| Southern Europe ⁵ | 15 | 15 | Negl. | 15 | 30 | 20 | 10 | 10 | 40 | 25 | 15 | 10 |
| Hong Kong and Macao | 510 | 535 | 5 | 530 | 830 | 820 | 10 | 810 | 930 | 910 | 20 | 890 |
| Of which: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hong Kong ⁶ | 513 | 509 | 4 | 505 | 793 | 784 | 9 | 775 | 895 | 876 | 19 | 857 |
| Communist countries | 1,275 | 740 | 535 | 205 | 1,710 | 1,000 | 710 | 290 | 2,300 | 1,345 | 955 | 390 |
| USSR | 255 | 131 | 121 | 13 | 272 | 136 | 136 | .... | 282 | 139 | 143 | -1 |
| Far East ⁷ | 200 | 180 | 80 | 100 | 480 | 355 | 125 | 240 | 735 | 580 | 155 | 425 |
| Eastern Europe | 495 | 230 | 205 | -35 | 605 | 305 | 300 | 5 | 640 | 320 | 320 | .... |
| Of which: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Czechoslovakia | 57 | 28 | 29 | -1 | 84 | 44 | 40 | 4 | 72 | 29 | 43 | -14 |
| East Germany | 98 | 50 | 48 | 2 | 109 | 59 | 50 | 9 | 153 | 80 | 73 | 7 |
| Hungary | 53 | 20 | 33 | -13 | 65 | 26 | 39 | -13 | 60 | 30 | 30 | .... |
| Poland | 62 | 31 | 28 | 6 | 67 | 34 | 33 | 1 | 88 | 44 | 44 | .... |
| Romania | 218 | 96 | 122 | -20 | 265 | 136 | 120 | 7 | 250 | 130 | 120 | 10 |
| Other Communist countries ⁸ | 205 | 106 | 69 | 125 | 355 | 205 | 150 | 55 | 640 | 305 | 335 | -39 |

¹ Data for individual countries, except where noted, are rounded to the nearest \$1 million. All other data are rounded to the nearest \$5 million.

² Data are rounded to the nearest \$5 million.

³ Official statistics from Indonesia are believed to include re-exports of Chinese goods from Hong Kong and Singapore.

⁴ In the past few years the proportion of Chinese goods re-exported to Malaysia through Singapore has declined. Chinese exports to Singapore have been reduced by 10% for 1972, and 3% for 1973 and 1974 to eliminate double counting of re-exports to Malaysia.

⁵ Includes Spain, Portugal, Greece, and Malta.

⁶ Net of entrepot trade with third countries.

⁷ Includes North Korea, North Vietnam, and Mongolia.

⁸ Includes Yugoslavia, Cuba, and Albania.

Table 3

China: Direction of Trade ¹

| Area | Percent of Total | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Non-Communist countries | 79 | 78 | 80 | 80 | 77 | 78 | 83 | 84 |
| Developed countries | 50 | 50 | 50 | 52 | 47 | 46 | 52 | 55 |
| East Asia and Pacific | 21 | 19 | 22 | 24 | 21 | 21 | 23 | 28 |
| Western Europe | 26 | 25 | 24 | 24 | 21 | 18 | 17 | 15 |
| North America | 3 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 8 | 13 | 12 |
| Less Developed countries | 20 | 19 | 21 | 19 | 20 | 23 | 23 | 22 |
| Southeast Asia | 8 | 8 | 9 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 7 |
| Near East and South Asia | 7 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Latin America | Negl. | Negl. | Negl. | Negl. | 1 | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| Africa | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 5 |
| Hong Kong and Macao | 8 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 7 |
| Communist countries | 21 | 22 | 20 | 20 | 23 | 22 | 17 | 16 |
| USSR | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 2 |
| Far East | 6 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 |
| Eastern Europe | 6 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 6 | 5 |
| Other | 6 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 4 |

¹ Because of rounding, components may not add to totals shown.

Table 4

China: Commodity Composition of Trade ¹

| | Percent | | | | | | | |
|---|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 |
| Total exports | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Foodstuffs | 26 | 28 | 30 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 32 |
| Crude materials, fuels, and edible oils | 23 | 21 | 22 | 21 | 20 | 19 | 18 | 21 |
| Chemicals | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 |
| Manufactures | 44 | 44 | 40 | 42 | 44 | 43 | 45 | 40 |
| Other | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Total imports | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Foodstuffs | 19 | 23 | 19 | 16 | 13 | 16 | 19 | 21 |
| Crude materials, fuels, and edible oils | 16 | 16 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 19 | 21 | 20 |
| Chemicals | 15 | 17 | 17 | 15 | 14 | 13 | 9 | 8 |
| Manufactures | 48 | 43 | 46 | 52 | 56 | 51 | 50 | 51 |
| Other | 1 | 1 | 1 | Negl. | Negl. | 1 | 1 | Negl. |

¹ Because of rounding, components may not add to totals shown.

Table 5

China: Commodity Composition of Trade, by Area¹

Million US \$

| | 1973 | | | | | 1974 | | | | |
|---|--------------|----------------|------------------------|------------------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|------------------------|------------------------------|----------------|
| | Total | Devel- oped | Less Devel- oped | Hong Kong and Macao | Com- munist | Total | Devel- oped | Less Devel- oped | Hong Kong and Macao | Com- munist |
| Exports | 4,960 | 1,805 | 1,335 | 820 | 1,000 | 6,515 | 2,400 | 1,860 | 910 | 1,345 |
| Foodstuffs | 1,530 | 345 | 440 | 430 | 315 | 2,100 | 410 | 650 | 575 | 465 |
| Of which: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Animals, meat, and fish | 470 | 135 | 30 | 240 | 65 | 535 | 160 | 25 | 320 | 30 |
| Grains | 445 | 15 | 235 | 75 | 120 | 605 | 40 | 330 | 90 | 145 |
| Fruits and vegetables | 245 | 125 | 50 | 50 | 20 | 290 | 130 | 70 | 65 | 25 |
| Crude materials, fuels, and edible oils | 880 | 650 | 70 | 30 | 130 | 1,365 | 930 | 120 | 70 | 245 |
| Of which: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oilseeds | 110 | 85 | 15 | 5 | 5 | 135 | 105 | 15 | 5 | 10 |
| Textile fibers | 330 | 325 | .... | .... | 5 | 170 | 155 | 5 | .... | 10 |
| Crude animal materials | 170 | 105 | 20 | 5 | 40 | 185 | 125 | 25 | 10 | 25 |
| Petroleum and petroleum products | 80 | 40 | 5 | 5 | 30 | 525 | 405 | 20 | 25 | 75 |
| Chemicals | 255 | 105 | 75 | 35 | 40 | 395 | 190 | 105 | 40 | 60 |
| Manufactures | 2,260 | 690 | 745 | 325 | 500 | 2,610 | 860 | 985 | 225 | 540 |
| Of which: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Textile yarn and fabric | 855 | 315 | 280 | 110 | 150 | 780 | 365 | 265 | 25 | 125 |
| Clothing | 345 | 95 | 135 | 50 | 65 | 330 | 180 | 55 | 25 | 70 |
| Iron and steel | 120 | .... | 65 | 20 | 35 | 170 | 5 | 120 | 25 | 20 |
| Nonferrous metals | 60 | 40 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 80 | 55 | 5 | 5 | 15 |
| Machinery and equipment | 215 | 5 | 95 | 20 | 95 | 255 | 10 | 115 | 25 | 105 |
| Other | 35 | 15 | 5 | .... | 15 | 45 | 10 | .... | .... | 35 |
| Imports | 5,130 | 3,465 | 945 | 10 | 710 | 7,490 | 5,290 | 1,225 | 20 | 955 |
| Foodstuffs | 1,000 | 840 | 95 | .... | 65 | 1,555 | 1,095 | 305 | .... | 155 |
| Of which: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Grains | 840 | 820 | 20 | .... | .... | 1,170 | 1,070 | 100 | .... | .... |
| Sugar | 115 | 15 | 40 | .... | 60 | 340 | 15 | 180 | .... | 145 |
| Crude materials, fuels, and edible oils | 1,070 | 390 | 570 | 5 | 105 | 1,480 | 650 | 665 | 15 | 150 |
| Of which: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oilseeds | 60 | 55 | 5 | .... | .... | 155 | 155 | .... | .... | .... |
| Rubber | 170 | 5 | 165 | .... | .... | 160 | 10 | 150 | .... | .... |
| Textile fibers | 450 | 210 | 240 | .... | .... | 615 | 375 | 240 | .... | .... |
| Chemicals | 485 | 390 | 55 | .... | 40 | 595 | 510 | 25 | .... | 60 |
| Of which: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fertilizer ² | 220 | 160 | 35 | .... | 25 | 230 | 155 | 20 | .... | 55 |
| Manufactures | 2,545 | 1,840 | 215 | 5 | 485 | 3,805 | 3,000 | 225 | 5 | 575 |
| Of which: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Textile yarn and fabric | 110 | 100 | 5 | .... | 5 | 170 | 160 | 5 | 5 | .... |
| Iron and steel | 930 | 885 | 5 | .... | 40 | 1,190 | 1,130 | 10 | .... | 50 |
| Nonferrous metals | 410 | 220 | 170 | .... | 20 | 445 | 220 | 175 | .... | 50 |
| Machinery and equipment | 860 | 510 | 10 | .... | 340 | 1,610 | 1,235 | 5 | .... | 370 |
| Other | 30 | 5 | 10 | .... | 15 | 55 | 35 | 5 | .... | 15 |

¹ Data are rounded to the nearest \$5 million. Estimates are based on data reported by trading partners. Where data are incomplete, as for most Less Developed countries and for many of the Communist countries, estimates are based on fragmentary information from trade agreements and press reports and on commodity breakdowns available for earlier years. Exports to Hong Kong are estimates from official data of the colony's retained imports and exclude Hong Kong's re-exports of Chinese origin.

² Excludes phosphate rock.

Table 6

China: Commodity Composition of Exports to Selected Countries, 1974¹

Million US \$

| SITC Nomenclature ² | Japan | United States | Canada | Australia | United Kingdom | | West Germany | France | Italy | Netherlands | | Belgium | | Norway | Sweden | Hong Kong ³ | Singapore ⁴ | East Africa ⁴ | Soviet Union |
|---|--------------|---------------|-----------|------------|----------------|------------|--------------|------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|----------|-----------|--------------|------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|
| | | | | | dom | Ger- | | | | lands | bourg | land | | | | | | | |
| Total | 1,241 | 115 | 62 | 121 | 136 | 168 | 160 | 102 | 84 | 40 | 31 | 8 | 34 | 1,189 | 230 | 94 | 139 | | |
| Food and live animals (0) | 209 | 13 | 10 | 6 | 23 | 39 | 36 | 11 | 15 | 14 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 602 | 60 | 13 | 24 | | |
| Of which: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Live animals (00) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Meat (Q1) | 11 | | | | 8 | 1 | 26 | 8 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fish (Q3) | 84 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Rice (Q42) | 15 | | | | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Fruit and vegetables (Q5) | 52 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 5 | 28 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 97 | 29 | | 15 | | |
| Tea and spices (Q7) | 7 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 3 | | 3 | | | | | 1 | 8 | 5 | 3 | | |
| Beverages and tobacco (1) | 3 | 3 | | | | 4 | | | 1 | | | | | | 18 | 8 | 6 | | |
| Crude materials, except fuels (2) | 257 | 16 | 4 | 5 | 45 | 59 | 30 | 15 | 23 | 7 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 62 | 13 | | 29 | | |
| Of which: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oil-seeds, -nuts, and -kernels (22) | 73 | | 1 | | 2 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 2 | | | | | 7 | 5 | | | |
| Silk (261) | 91 | 3 | | N.A. | 2 | 3 | 9 | 2 | | | 3 | | | | | | | | |
| Wool and other animal hairs (262) | 6 | 2 | | N.A. | 16 | 2 | 1 | | 4 | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Crude minerals (27) | 39 | 1 | | | 2 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | 3 | 1 | 4 | | |
| Crude animal materials (29) | 30 | 10 | 1 | 3 | 12 | 33 | 8 | 5 | 8 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 48 | 7 | | 10 | | |
| Mineral fuels (3) | 409 | | | 3 | | 1 | | 2 | | | | | | | 26 | 1 | | | |
| Of which: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Crude petroleum (331) | 396 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Animal and vegetable oils and fats (4) | 5 | | | 1 | 2 | 5 | 2 | | | 2 | 1 | | | | 18 | 3 | | 3 | |
| Chemicals (5) | 58 | 18 | 4 | 8 | 21 | 20 | 20 | 12 | 12 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 44 | 17 | 4 | | | |
| Of which: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rosin and turpentine (5996) | 31 | 8 | | N.A. | 5 | 8 | 3 | N.A. | N.A. | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Manufactures, classified by materials (6) | 133 | 43 | 19 | 65 | 34 | 22 | 54 | 41 | 25 | 8 | 12 | 2 | 14 | 280 | 80 | 43 | 16 | | |
| Of which: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Textile yarn and thread (651) | 18 | | | N.A. | | 1 | 1 | 22 | | 5 | | | | | 18 | 4 | 2 | | |
| Cotton fabrics (652) | 15 | 26 | 9 | N.A. | 12 | 4 | 17 | 3 | 12 | | 7 | 1 | 5 | 46 | 10 | 3 | | | |
| Silk fabrics (6531) | 27 | | | N.A. | 1 | 1 | 4 | 6 | N.A. | | 1 | | | 3 | | | 9 | | |
| Mineral products (66) | 9 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 6 | | 1 | 2 | | 1 | | | | 1 | 59 | 14 | 4 | | |
| Iron and steel (67) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 27 | 5 | 16 | | |
| Nonferrous metals (68) | 8 | 11 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 11 | 2 | 10 | | 1 | | | | 3 | | 1 | | |
| Machinery and transport equipment (7) | 1 | | | 1 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Miscellaneous manufactured articles (8) | 165 | 19 | 25 | 30 | 10 | 18 | 19 | 16 | 7 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 8 | 107 | 31 | 12 | 59 | | |
| Of which: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clothing (84) | 95 | 5 | 21 | 21 | 2 | 11 | 3 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 45 | 7 | 4 | 47 | | |
| Works of art (896) | 36 | 8 | | N.A. | | | 1 | N.A. | | 1 | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | |
| Other commodities and transactions (9) | 2 | 1 | | 2 | | | | 3 | | | | | | 3 | | | 9 | | |

¹ Data are derived from the official trade statistics of reporting countries, adjusted to reflect Chinese exports f.o.b. Because of rounding, components may not add to the totals shown. Ellipses indicate that exports, if any, amounted to less than US \$500,000. "N.A." indicates that commodity detail was not available at the time of printing.

² Data are arranged according to the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC), revised edition, with all one- and two-, three-, and four-digit subcategories delineated. In 1973, these 21 subcategories accounted for more than 65% of China's exports to non-Communist countries. SITC nomenclature has been paraphrased, and SITC index numbers are provided in parentheses as a reference to more precise descriptions.

³ Exports to Hong Kong include goods of Chinese origin re-exported from Hong Kong to other countries and differ from the estimates of Hong Kong's retained imports in Tables 2, 3, and 5. For this reason, Chinese exports to Singapore through Hong Kong intermediaries are not included in the data for Singapore.

⁴ Tanzania, Kenya, and Uganda.

Table 7

China: Commodity Composition of Imports From Selected Countries, 1974¹

Million US \$

| SITC Nomenclature ² | Japan | United States | Canada | Australia | United Kingdom | West Germany | France | Italy | Netherlands | Belgium-Luxembourg | Norway | Sweden | Hong Kong | Singapore | East Africa | Soviet Union |
|---|--------------|---------------|------------|------------|----------------|--------------|------------|------------|-------------|--------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------|--------------|
| Total | 2,086 | 949 | 513 | 357 | 192 | 484 | 189 | 121 | 72 | 40 | 63 | 77 | 69 | 19 | 54 | 23 |
| Food and live animals (0) | ... | 413 | 399 | 238 | ... | ... | 40 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 5 |
| Of which: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wheat (011) ⁴ | ... | 291 | 399 | 219 | ... | ... | 39 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Corn (014) ⁴ | ... | 121 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Sugar (08) | ... | ... | ... | 17 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Beverages and tobacco (1) | ... | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Crude materials (2) | 92 | 379 | 5 | 47 | 33 | 6 | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | 3 | 19 | 14 | 42 | 17 |
| Of which: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oilseeds (22) | ... | 157 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Crude rubber (23) | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Cotton (263) | ... | 203 | ... | N.A. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 41 | 7 |
| Synthetic textile fibers (266) | 82 | 2 | ... | N.A. | 2 | 6 | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Iron and steel scrap (282) | ... | 14 | ... | N.A. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Mineral fuels (3) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Animal and vegetable oils and fats (4) | ... | 8 | 6 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 |
| Chemicals (5) | 311 | 11 | 5 | 1 | 10 | 71 | 4 | 46 | 6 | 21 | 13 | 2 | 3 | 1 | ... | 1 |
| Of which: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Organic chemicals (512) | 49 | 5 | ... | ... | 1 | 35 | 1 | 15 | 4 | 8 | 3 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| Fertilizers (56) ⁵ | 126 | ... | 5 | ... | ... | 10 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Manufactures, classified by materials (6) | 1,077 | 20 | 94 | 67 | 42 | 290 | 27 | 20 | 4 | 13 | ... | 11 | 21 | 5 | 1 | 9 |
| Of which: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Synthetic textile yarn, thread, and fabric (6516, 33) | 81 | ... | ... | N.A. | 7 | 2 | 3 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... |
| Iron and steel (67) | 762 | 3 | ... | 64 | 10 | 248 | 16 | 9 | 2 | 7 | ... | 1 | 14 | ... | ... | 9 |
| Copper (692) | 69 | ... | 20 | ... | 10 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nickel (693) | ... | ... | 74 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Aluminum (684) | 8 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 5 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| Machinery and transport equipment (7) | 573 | 111 | 1 | 1 | 93 | 108 | 116 | 53 | 49 | 5 | 30 | 48 | 25 | ... | 1 | 106 |
| Of which: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Non-electric machinery (71) | 262 | 44 | ... | ... | 46 | 77 | 31 | 21 | 8 | 2 | 28 | ... | 22 | ... | ... | 8 |
| Electric machinery (72) | 44 | 7 | 1 | ... | 9 | 14 | 14 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 1 |
| Trucks (7323) | 108 | ... | ... | N.A. | 3 | 6 | 27 | 28 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 |
| Aircraft (734) | ... | 60 | ... | N.A. | 25 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 65 |
| Ships (733) | 134 | ... | ... | N.A. | ... | 7 | 3 | ... | 33 | ... | ... | 48 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Miscellaneous manufactured articles (8) | 13 | 3 | 1 | ... | 14 | 9 | 2 | ... | ... | 1 | 19 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 |
| Of which: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Technical instruments (86) | 12 | 2 | 1 | ... | 5 | 8 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 10 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| Other commodities and transactions (9) | 19 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 13 |

¹ Data are derived from the official trade statistics of reporting countries, adjusted to reflect Chinese imports c.i.f. Because of rounding, components may not add to the totals shown. Ellipses indicate that imports, if any, amounted to less than US \$500,000. "N.A." indicates that commodity detail was not available at time of printing.

² Data are arranged according to the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC), revised edition, with all one-, and 21 two-, three-, and four-digit subcategories delineated. In 1973, these 21 subcategories accounted for over 80% of China's imports from non-Communist countries. SITC nomenclature has been paraphrased, and SITC index numbers are provided in parentheses as a reference to more precise descriptions.

³ Tanzania, Kenya, and Uganda.

⁴ Freight adjustment was made independently, based on information on actual shipping costs.

⁵ Excludes phosphate rock.

Table 8

China: Imports of Grain and Chemical Fertilizer

| | Grain | | Chemical Fertilizer ¹ | |
|------------|---------------------------|------------------|--|------------------|
| | Million Metric Tons | Million US \$ | Million Metric Tons ² | Million US \$ |
| 1966. | 5.6 | 400 | 2.5 | 155 |
| 1967. | 4.1 | 295 | 4.3 | 200 |
| 1968. | 4.4 | 305 | 4.0 | 200 |
| 1969. | 3.9 | 260 | 4.1 | 205 |
| 1970. | 4.6 | 280 | 4.3 | 230 |
| 1971. | 3.0 | 205 | 4.2 | 200 |
| 1972. | 4.8 | 345 | 4.2 | 190 |
| 1973. | 7.7 | 840 | 4.1 | 220 |
| 1974. | 7.0 | 1,170 | 3.0 | 230 |

¹ Excludes phosphate rock.² In product weight.

Table 9

China: Contracts for Whole Plant Imports

| Nation/Firm | Type | Value (Million US \$) | Contract Signed | Comple- tion | Comment |
|--|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|---|
| 1973 Contracts | | 1,259 | | | |
| Japan | | 461 | | | |
| Toyo Engineering | Ethylene and butadiene | 50 | Feb 73 | 1978 | Japan Ex-Im/Commercial bank financing |
| Mitsubishi | Ethylene and poval | 34 | Feb 73 | N.A. | Japan Ex-Im/Commercial bank financing |
| Asahi Chemical | Acrylonitrile monomer | 30 | Mar 73 | N.A. | Japan Ex-Im/Commercial bank financing |
| Kuraray | Vinyl acetate and poval | 26 | Mar 73 | 1976 | Japan Ex-Im/Commercial bank financing |
| Toyo Engineering and Mitsui Toatsu | Urea and ammonia | 42 | Apr 73 | N.A. | Japan Ex-Im/Commercial bank financing |
| Toray and Mitsui Shipbuilding | Polyester chips | 50 | May 73 | 1976 | Japan Ex-Im/Commercial bank financing |
| Sumitomo | Benzene, toluene, and xylene | 5 | May 73 | N.A. | Cash deal |
| Mitsubishi | Polyethylene, low pressure | 22 | Jul 73 | 1975 | Japan Ex-Im/Commercial bank financing |
| Sumitomo | Polyethylene, high pressure | 47 | Aug 73 | 1976 | Japan Ex-Im/Commercial bank financing |
| Hitachi Ltd. | Two thermal electric power-plants | 72 | Sep 73 | 1975 | Japan Ex-Im/Commercial bank financing |
| Toyo Engineering and Mitsui Toatsu | Urea and ammonia | 43 | Sep 73 | N.A. | Japan Ex-Im/Commercial bank financing |
| Mitsui Petrochemical and Mitsui Shipbuilding | Polypropylene | 25 | Oct 73 | 1976 | Japan Ex-Im/Commercial bank financing |
| NISSO Petrochemical | Ethylene glycol | 15 | Dec 73 | 1977 | Japan Ex-Im/Commercial bank financing |
| France | | 400 | | | |
| Alsthom | Hydroelectric turbines (2) | 10 | Feb 73 | N.A. | |
| Speichem | Vinyl acetate and methanol | 90 | May 73 | 1976 | Consortium involving firms in France, West Germany, and the United Kingdom |
| Technip and Speichem | Petrochemical complex | 300 | Sep 73 | N.A. | French-led consortium probably involving other firms in Western Europe |
| United States | | 205 | | | |
| M. W. Kellogg | Ammonia plants (3) | 75 | Mar 73 | 1976 | Probable feedstock plants for the Dutch urea plants |
| M. W. Kellogg | Ammonia plants (5) | 130 | Nov 73 | 1976-77 | Probably progress payments; will provide feedstock for five Dutch urea plants |
| Netherlands | | 89 | | | |
| Kellogg Continental | Urea plants (3) | 34 | Feb 73 | 1976 | Subsidiary of M. W. Kellogg |
| Kellogg Continental | Urea plants (5) | 55 | Sep 73 | 1977 | Subsidiary of M. W. Kellogg |
| West Germany | | 4 | | | |
| Friedrich Uhde and Hoechst | Acetaldehyde | 4 | Jul 73 | N.A. | |
| United Kingdom | | 8 | | | |
| Technicolor Ltd. | Motion picture processing plant | 8 | Jul 73 | N.A. | Cash deal |
| Italy | | 79 | | | |
| G.I.E. | Electric thermal powerplants (2) | 79 | Nov 73 | N.A. | Five-year financing |
| Denmark | | 13 | | | |
| Haldor Topsoe | Ammonia catalyst | 13 | Dec 73 | N.A. | |

Table 9 (Continued)

China: Contracts for Whole Plant Imports

| Nation/Firm | Type | Value (Million US \$) | Contract Signed | Comple- tion | Comment |
|------------------------|--|-----------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|--|
| 1974 Contracts | | 831 | | | |
| Japan | | 348 | | | |
| Teijin | Polyester spinning | 16 | Jan 74 | N.A. | Japan Ex-Im/Commercial bank financing |
| Toho Titanium | Polypropylene catalyst | 5 | Jan 74 | N.A. | Catalyst for Mitsui polypropylene plant |
| Kuraray | Polyvinyl alcohol | 19 | Feb 74 | 1976 | Japan Ex-Im/Commercial bank financing |
| NISSO Petrochemical | Synthetic fiber | 14 | Mar 74 | 1976 | |
| Nippon Steel & Hitachi | Hot strip rolling mill and silicon steel plate | 229 | Jun 74 | 1977 | Demag supplying other part of the complex |
| Nippon Steel | Ancillary equipment for steel mill | 65 | Oct 74 | 1977 | Equipment for the hot strip mill |
| West Germany | | 296 | | | |
| Uhde | Vinyl chloride monomer | 19 | Jan 74 | 1976 | |
| Demag | Cold rolling mill | 200 | Mar 74 | 1977 | Consortium of European firms led by Demag. Progress payment. |
| Uhde | Polyethylene | 15 | Mar 74 | 1976 | |
| Demag | Continuous casting mill | 57 | Aug 74 | 1977 | Progress payment. Part of steel complex purchased from Japan and Germany |
| Brown Boveri | Electrical substations | 5 | Aug 74 | 1977 | |
| France | | 171 | | | |
| Heurtey | Ammonia and urea complex (2) | 120 | Feb 74 | 1977 | Five-year credit financing |
| Electromechanique | Thermal electric powerplant | 41 | Apr 74 | 1976 | |
| Rhone Poulenc | Nylon spinning | 10 | Aug 74 | 1977 | Progress payments |
| Italy | | 16 | | | |
| SNAM Progetti | Polypropylene | 16 | Jan 74 | N.A. | Progress payments |
| 1975 Contracts | | 31 | | | |
| Japan | | 11 | | | |
| Nippon Seiko | Bearings | 3 | Apr 75 | 1976 | |
| Koyo Seiko | Bearings | 8 | Apr 75 | 1976 | |
| West Germany | | 20 | | | |
| Linde | Benzene | 20 | Jul 75 | N.A. | |